THE INVASION.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

Battle at Hanover Junction Between Fleasanton's and Stuart's Cavalry.

Defeat of the Rebels with the Loss of Six Guns and Four Hundred Men.

Reported General Engagement Letween General Meade's and Lee's Armies.

The Army of the Potomac in High Spirits.

The Corps Commanders Requested to Address Their Troops.

Accounts of Rebel Operations in Marvland and Pennsylvania,

THE CAVALRY FIGHT AND VICTORY.

a portion of our cavalry, under General Klipatrick, a handsome fight yesterday with the enemy's cavalsy at Hanover. We captured a battle flag, a lieutenant colonel, a captain and forty-five privates. Fifteen or twenty of the enemy were killed. HARRISOURG, July 1-9:30 P. M.

A battle took place yesterday afternoon at Hanove

notion between Pleasanton and the rebel cavalry. It nearly the whole afternoon. The result was that the enemy lost four hundred killed, wounded and prison ers, besides six pieces of artillery. Our loss is reported at two hundred

M is believed that the main body of Lee's army is be ween Gettysburg and Chambersburg.

The indications are that a battle has been fought to-da etween Lee and Meade, but to what extent and with what result is unknown; nor is it likely to be known to

the direction of Carlisle. It is a long way off, and at has very rapid. The river banks are lined with pernear listening and discussing the probable results.

PROBABLE ATTACK OF THE REBELS BE-TWEEN MECHANICSBURG AND CARLISLE. HARRIBURG, Pa., July 1—Midnight.
The heavy firing heard in the direction of Carlisle ha

It is believed that the robels have made an attack or the forces belonging to this department, between Me-chanicaburg and Carlisle. The result is not known at A large fire is now seen in the direction of Carlisle

What is burning is not known.

It is believed here that Loe's headquarters are at Dover,

NO REBELS AT PEACH BOTTOM.

There is nothing now here. Colonel Franklin has comforces at McCail's Ferry and Peach tem by a line of couriers. The last message, received so o'clock to-night, says nothing has been seen of the

There is a vague rumor that the rebels are as York; but it is not reliable.

THE REBEL MOVEMENTS IN MARYLAND.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, July 1, 1863. Reports from Sharpsburg state that a large force of els has crossed the Potomac at that point during the last few days and pushed on towards Pennsylvania sboro and South Mountain remain in the possessio

my from Pennsylvania in the Shenandoah valley and

Lee's army is quiet along our front, with the exception The rebels occupied Westminster day before yesterday The Home Guard offered some resistance and lost a num

ber in killed and wounded on Monday last. gailant dash into Hagerstown with nine men, capturing a lars is made to an individual to serve as a substitute.

were of great importance, and have farnished much de A terrible battle caprot much longer be delayed. Meade has the confidence of the entire army, and no one

Apprehensions are entertained that Lee's army may take a line of retreat from Maryland and reach Washing see before it can be reached by the Union army. Noti ing more can be said without disclosing situations.

Great confidence is expressed as to the soldierly qual-

be may be able to strike the rebel army on the flank and destr before it can possibly retreat.

Yesterday about one hundred mules and fifty prisoners

taken from the retiring forces under Stuart, were brought to this city. The mules are a part of those captured on Intelligence has been received that Gen. Pleasento-

turing all the supplies seized by him in his recent raid

There are evidences that even since the departure of of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, small par Soust nai raids. Col. Wyndham, however, has sent out forth and South, for the purpose of bunting up these

NO REBELS WITHIN TEN MILES OF WASH-INGTON.

WARRINGTON, July 1, 1863. It was ascertained by our scouts yesterday, who comseted a circuit extending ten miles from the city, that ere was not a single rebel soldier to be seen. Our scouts are confident that there are no rebel soldiers

anywhere between Frederick and the Potomac. Washington to day is remarkably quiet.

EVACUATION OF CARLISLE BY THE REBELS CARLIELE, Pa., July 1-8 P. M. atove o'clock. As there is no telegraphic nor railroad lines of communication between this place and Harrisburg, I have to send my despatches by horse and special messenger to Harrisburg, from which place they are telegraphed to you.

the Paltimore pike, and onward in that direction. With | Jersey for their aid. A regiment from the latter State s want a train of about fifty regime. This train was | was in front of the hotel at the time.

guarded by about three hundred cavalry. Ewell had orders to march on Monday night or early on Tuesday morning; but for reasons not made public he did and commence to move his command until perterday at fire A. M. The rear of the column did not get out of Carighei the three arms of the service.

ley T. Johnson, that encamped two miles wert of Carliele This force did not pass through Carliele, I as retreate with evident precipitancy towards Shippe' mburg yester day afternoon. So hasty was the retre at this com mand that cooked rations were left behi ad.

General Early took one hundred and twenty six priconers at Getty-burg. These prisopers were taken to Carities and places under guard 'h the market house roled; the nature of the parole, required them to remain twenty-four hours in town—from two o'clock last evening. They fulfilled their parole and started towards Harristhe latter place the townspeople furnished the

tion ad praise.

There have however, been instances of forgetfulners, on the part of some, that they have in keeping the yet armilled reputation of the army, and that the duties exacted of us by civilization and christianity are not less obligatory in the country of the event than in our own. The ermmanding contraction and through the interest of the proof of the pro

grace could be full the army, and thought one whole people, than the perpetration of the bear of the many in the interest of the enemy in our oad defenceless and a variety of the enemy in our own country. Such proceedings in only distract the perpetrators and all connected with them but are subversive of the discipline and efficiency of the army and destructive of the ends of our present movement. It must be remembered that we make war only upon armed men, and that we cannot take vengeance for the wrongs our people have suffered without lowering ourselves in the eves of all whose abborence has been excited by the arreotites of our enemy, and offending against Him to whom vengeance belongeth, without whose favor and support our efforts must all prove in valis.

vain.

The commanding general, therefore, carnestly exhorts the troops to abstain with most scrupulous care from unnecessary or wanton injury to private property; and he enjoins upon all officers to arrest and bring to summary punishment all who shall in any way offend against the orders on this subject.

R. E. LEE, General.

Carliele:—

CARLISEE, Pa., June 28, 1865.

This is to certify that I have this day received of Mr.

John Reble, for the use of this division, nicety bushels

corn, at eighty-five cents per bushel.

JOHN A. ROGERS.

Major and Chief Quartermaster Second Division.

When the rebels came into town here they made an immediate requisition for twenty-five thousand pounds of

bacon, one hundred sacks of salt, fifteen hundred barrels of four, twenty-five barrels of potatoes, twenty-five bar-rels of molasses, five thousand pounds of coffee, five of dried fruit, and for various ether articles in small quantities. Their design seemed to be to completely rid the town of these articles. They also made another refor three hundred ounces of quinine, ninety pounds of chloroform, fifty pounds of gum opium, &c They took all the drugs and medicines they wanted, also

clock a guard was sent to search the Manor House for something to eat for General Jenkins. The searchers found a part of a cold turkey in the cellar, and this was

When the rebels were in town they kept a female spy

These were not destroyed. The rebels did great damage to the railroad. They have destroyed a trestle work bridge, built on stone the piers, bent the rails and burnt up all the woodwork. The track is also topn up and much destroyed for nearly a mile out of town. A portion of the railroad is also destroyed between Carlisle and Newville. The telegran

While the rebels were in town they preserved the best of discipline, and order prevailed everywhere. Hats, offered to buy it up at thirty-three per cent. Most of the citizens took this; but some kept the money for correcity They went into Adams' Express office and took away a!

with Richmond, including the newspapers. Two mails were distributed to them while here. From Mr. Woodward they took three thousand dollars

burg with a bearer of despatches to Colonel McClare The bearer reported only a few rebel pickets in Shippens

very quiet here. The town looks very dirty, but scarcely presents any strange sights. The rebels seen here were more dirty than ragged. The enemy cut down telegraph

The enemy selected a thousand dollars worth of goods principally provisions, which they could not send away for want of transportation.

THE REBEL LEVY AT SHIREMANSTOWN. SHIREMANSTOWN, Pa., July 1-9 A. M. The enemy did no particular damage here. They only made levy for something to cat.

REBEL OCCUPATION OF MECHANICSBURG. MECHANISHURG, Pa., July 1-10 A. M. The enemy agreeably disappointed the people here by General Jenkins preserved the best of order on Sunday, and ordered citizens to furnish rations for 1,500 men, and on Monday for only 150. The citizens complied as far as they could.

The rebels did not carry off the large amount of stores in warehouse here, and did no particular damage about

EVACUATION OF SHIPPENSEURG.

NEWVILLE, Pa., July 1-1:30 P. M. All is now quiet here. The enemy are said to have left Shippensburg. I have seen several citizens just from Shippe aborg, and they all confirm this report. They say the Chambersburg people have been made to suffe

REPORTED READVANCE OF THE REBELS. Fort Washington, Pa., July 1—Evening.
There is a flying rumor that the enemy is in force in
the neighborhood of Mechanicaburg, in the direction towards the mountains.

All kinds of rumors are affect of a readvance of the enemy on several points in the valley, but there is no positive information. I send you these rumors simply a

STIRRING SPEECH OF GOVERNOR CURTIN IN PHILADELPHIA.

Puttaburgua, July 1, 1863.

Governor Curtin arrived in this city this evening, and addressed a large growd in front of the Consinental Hotel. He said if General Meade's army is successful the tide of war will turn in our favor; but if it is defeated, we must fall back on our own resources. Military men have concur Pennsylvania from invasion, and certainly of this city, will be found upon the banks of the Susquehanna, and the call made upon the my tranta has been remonded to anticipation. I sek for seven thousand eight hundred mer from this city. How soon can I get them: (A voice, "To morrow." Cheers). Do not measure it by days let it be hours. (Cheers and cries of "Give us McClellan.")
Let us not forget, as Pennsylvanians, that in this great struggle the rebels strike at Pennsylvania because she is loyal to the national government. (Cheers). While there is one sentence of the constitution remaining, and while there is one particle of government power left, I will stand by it as your Governor, and I may expect you to do the same. (Choors.) Let us all sustain our government, and place our great in the great

God of nations.

R is stated that not less than five thousand men were fored in by the few officers engaged for that purpose.

The Union League has raised a brigade, isoluding

mpany of cavalry, called the "Pana Troop," meet of bose members have seen active service. Recruiting for the colored regiments goes on briskly.

SUPPOSED CAVALRY FIGHT NEAR PERRY.

HARRISEURG, Pa., July 2, 1868. No important facts to communicate. Artillery firing has been heard since half-past nine in the direction of Perryville, on the Pennsylvania and Central Road.

It is not impossible that Imboden has met our strong ikelihood fail in his attempts to cut the road.

Murketry firing was heard over an hour this afternoon

ENCOUNTER WITH REBELS NEAR CARLISLE. A Harrisburg despatch to the Press says a strong force towards Carlisle. A supply train was also sent out

Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Car-The fight is probably near Mechanicsburg. The danger s not over yet.

OUR COLUMBIA CORRESPONDENCE. COLUMBIA, Pa., July 1, 1863.

There are a large number of persons here this morning nxious to cross the river, in view of the fact that the nemy has fallen back, but the military authorities are not disposed to grant passes for this purpose at present, as we are unable to throw any troops across for their pretection. J endeavored to get across to-day in a skiff, but was ordered back. A large number of persons have arrived from York and newlethers, and report that the rebels under General Early have struped the town and leared out. They took up their time of march westward, the rebel army is in full retreat for the Potomac river. THE CAUSE OF THE RETREAT.

It is said that a courier arrived at York from General

It is said that a courier arrived at York from General Lee's headquarters, on Sunday night, with orders for him to fall back to Oxford immediately with all of his troops prepared for battle, and the rebel soldiers were confident that a great battle was imminent.

A gentleman, who came up yesterday, informs me that the' hills opposite McCall's Ferry was black with swarms of rebol troops, who were part of Longstreet's corra d'armse, which, he says, has a long pontoon train and will no doubt attempt to make a crossing to-day. This news seems almost incredible, new that Generals Ewell and Early have retreated down the valley; but as it is vouched for and believed here, i send ton to you. Our forces at the point, under command of Major Stevens, are wholly inadequate to prevent a crossing; but the river is very deep and rapid at the ferry, the current running at the rate of thelve miles an hour. It will be next to impossible under these circumstances to lay a pontoon bridge over 4t. Our difficulty is that there is no way of reinforcing Major Stevens immediately, as the troops would have to walk from Lancaster to the ferry, distance of twenty-eight miles.

GENERAL LEE CONCUNTRIATING FOR BATTLE.

It is renerally supposed that here Gen, Lee is endeavoring to leave the State without fighting; but there is the very best reasons for supposing that he will first e-deavoring to leave the State without fighting; but there is the very best treasons for supposing that he will first e-deavoring to leave the State without fighting; but there is the very best treasons for supposing that he will first e-deavoring to leave the State without fighting; but there is the very best treasons for supposing that he will first e-deavoring to leave the State without fighting; but there is the very best treasons for supposing that he will first e-deavoring to leave the State without fighting; out there is the very best treasons for supposing that he will first e-deavoring to leave the State without fighting; out there is the very best remains

gotten gains will fall into the hands of the United States government sgain. I expect to bear at any moment of a battle in the Cumberland Valley, and perhaps the battle field of Antistam will be the scene of the conflict.

It is the universal desire of the people to have General McClellan lead our great army now on the Susquehama forward to the aid of General Meade and utterly destroy the rebel army of Northern Virginia. We all see the end of the rebellion in such a movement, but fear radicalism and corruption must yet rule, until other and period.

nations.

THE COLLYMNA REIDUR.

The authorities here are heartly ridiculed for destroying the bridge, which was done entirely from Fig. ht. The planking from the southern section might have been torn up, and this would have rendered its passage by the rebels perfectly impassable, especially if our troops had done their duty. It now appears that a very small force of rebels entered Wrightswile, consisting only of cavalry and a section of artillery. As it is no one can cross the river, and pursuit of the rebels is out of the question.

THE FIRLAMDIFILE TROOP.

artillery. As it is no one can cross the river, and pursuit of the rebels is out of the question.

THE TRILLABLIBLE TRAOP.

The First City troop of Philadelphia, a company whose original organization dates back to the Revolution, have done excellent service since they came out upon the occasion of the present invasion. Honors, however, crowd upon them entirely too fast. They are credited by the enterprising agent of the Associated Press with having taken an active part in the shameful sortunance of the "Custom House Guard" at Wrightsville. They were on this side of the Susquehanna at the time of the fight, and had nothing to do with the affair. His "the troop" been these they would have fought like beroes, unless the odds were largely against them, and then they would have discreetly fallen back to the bridge in good order, and not do as the Guard did—scatter all over the country, and surrender to stumps, trees, cows and sheep.

grace of the present affair falls upon the proverbially profane and irancible Collector of the Port of Philadelphia.

MR. RCHANAN.

That delectable correspondent of the Trilouse, who writee
from Lancaster, telegraphed a miserable yarn
from that city on Wedneeday, which was
a fabrication manufactered out of the whole
cloth, about ex-President Buchanan. This gentleman was
in Lancaster or that day, doing all ne could to encourage
the citizens to enlist for the defence of the State, and beseeching the 'war screamers' to des if from racking up
their goods and leaving the city. The old man is thoroughly devoted to the Union cause, but opposes the administration in its miserable war policy. He was perfectly cool, and not half so badly scared as those who
have been advising war to the teeth and the langing of
all who breathe a sincle syllable against aboliton leaders.

Union men who have fied to this place from York report that many of the neople of the latter town feasted
and 'played the lacquey' to the robel officors, volunteering advice and information to them very freely. Mr.
Chief Burgess Strong, who was so anxious to surrender
the town before the robels appeared, is said to have been
quite a lion among the rebels appeared, is said to have been
quite a lion among the rebels appeared, is said to have been
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This is the cry now among the stolid residents of this and suphboring towns. As we have not McClellan to lead these raw troops to victory we may expect that they will follow the Army of the Potemac to the State line for guard duty, and then be discharged. I suppose it will be no harm to tell the people new, that with all of this great oursiens and turning out of the people, not one of our military wiscentres has been wise enough to organize a single brigade to be bushed forward in proper order after the enough. General Sanford tried to do this with his new troops, but he seems to have got swamped in red tape for Lemnot hear anything of the three brigadiers and their staffs that be sent to Harrisburg. There is one satisfaction, however, and that is that our government has been pretty thoroughly frightened; and if the robels should advance again we shall be prepared to receive them in at least a decent manner. "THE BAID IS OVER."

pretty thoroughly frightened; and if the rebels should advance again we shall be prepared to receive them in at least a decent manner.

THOOSE COMPAGES.

Men are fouring in now along the railroat from almost all quarters, under the Governor shall, and there is every prospect of our baving a fine, large acmy to move down the valley in a few days. Attention is now being paid to the organization of cavalry regiments, and some infantry commandes from the country have been mounted. This will render our advancing column quite effective. Five companies of Colonel Thomasis regiment have come in and have renorted for duy. They evaded the rebols, after having been cut off between York and Bambridge.

They told the people that they were going to Peach Bottom, and then marched directly to Bambridge.

Anomas GREAT UPRING.

There are evidences that the authorities will soon be swamped with it ops. The war lever is running high all over the State. In some of the counties every man carable of bearing arms has enlisted, several old man who fought in the last war with Great Britain came in from the benighted regions of Lancister county and tendered their services this morning, having first shamed the "peace men" of their communities.

A large number of descriptions are coming in at our different outpests, and report an immense number in the words to York ownly arxious to come in. They say that probably a ma ority of the rebels were opioned to the war, and would gladit desert if opportunity offered.

The colored company sent down the Northern Central Railroad from Harrisburg is said to have fought verhalt of services. The are kept separate from the wite two regiments of these sable soldiers are now in the batte service. The are kept separate from the wite troops, who are getting more kindly disposed towards them.

marked willingness on the part of the soldiers to undergo

ny fatigue within the bounds of human endurance. The rebels recently sent only a small scouting or rec that city and Hagerstown, the stage proprietor this morn place. This fact is stated to show that the intervening

A pertion of our forces surrounded Emmetteburg on fonday and captured without conflict a battery—the only

pontoon bridges at Edwards' Ferry have been taken up and safely secured by the Engineer brigade.

General Stabl was relieved from his cavalry command pointed in his place.

Brigadier General Copeland has been assigne duty, and his late command has been reorganized. The very best spirit pervades the army, and the hope of an early and decisive battle is the prevailing sentiment

ing with rich agricultural supplies. The most friendly disposition is evinced towards us by the inhabitants wanton destruction of property.

Our cavalry is actively scouting in every direction, and no tears of surprise are for an instant entertained by any

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 30, 1863.

The commanding general requests that previous to the engagement soon expected with the enemy, copps and all other commanding officers address their troops, explaining to them the immense issues involved in the struggle. The enemy is now on our soil. The whole country looks would give to every soldier of the army. Homes, fire sides and domestic altars are involved. The army ha fought well heretofore. It is believed that it will fight more desperately and bravely than ever if it is addressed authorized to order the instance.

fails to do his duty at this hour.

Major General MEADE.

By command of Major General.

S. Williams, Assistant Adjutant General. IMPORTANT FROM TENNESSEE.

General Rosecrans' Pursuit of

Bragg's Army.

Our Forces Within Five Miles of Tullahoma.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT EXPECTED. &c.,

TULLAHOMA), June 30, 1863

The situation here is not materially changed. A reconnoiseance to-day was made within three miles and a hall of the rebel stronghold.

and has been unusually heavy. The roads are in a terri ble condition, movements are almost prevented thereby

of the railread track. He found only a small garrison at Decherd, whom he whipped and drove out. But i me diately after he burned the bridge a large force of the rear of Tullabo na The whistling of locon offices at Tullahoma was dis tincly beard yesterday. This is the only foundation for the rumor that the reb is are retreating to Chattaneoga Little doubt is one rumoed but that the enemy will

The country is very i flicult to operate in, being low General Steadman's brigade made a reconnoi regiments of the enemy were encountered. An engage serious resistance or mucy reluctance. The skirmisher

were principally engaged. kius, Second cavalry, killed. Orderly Sergeant Newhouse private Sedden, Co. 1; Corporal Eller privates Dinsmore, Pennirtory, Boyle. Kellegg, Clark Javerty, and Corporal

bert, and Virgil, Co. 1, 4th Kentucky, slightly. A reconnoissance by General Stea man this afternoon was pushed within 'wo miles of Tullahoma. General Thomas accompanied the column, and reports the enemy

distance from their front. army remains in Tennesseo, which is doubtless a mistake We found four brigades at Haver's Gap, four at Libert, Gap, and our friends at Shelbyville report eighteen thou Cheatham's division is reported as having moved to Eli-

river bridge.

Dechard bridge, which was destroyed, can hardly b the loss of this bridge will not prevent reinforcement oming, the rebels cannot carry off their stores or bear; munitions of war.

REBEL ACCOUNTS.

The Chattaneoga Rebel of the 27th and 28th of June is received. It says:—
One hundred wounded of Stewart's division have ar

It also says:-- Two divisions are engaged at Liberty an Hover's Gaps; meantime reinforcements are being hur ried forward. Five brigades passed up yesterday, and

Among the killed at Beech Grove, the Reb-i mention Adjutant Thomas, Twentieth Tennessee. The robel loss was 100 killed and 400 or 500 wounded.

The Relai of the 28th uit., on the situation, says:-There is no question but that the enemy is approaching and a great battle is to be four ht. Every pre-aration is being made to give him a warm reception. Paggage and sick are being sent to the river and reinforcements to the

yesterday, chiefly Virginis troops is their first compaign The Tennessee portion of Buckner's command passed up last evening, and Jackson's will probably follow in the morning. We learn that Breckenridge's division did not reach Montgomery, having been recalled by General John ston to Jackson.

We over estimated the loss in killed and wounded. The

Gap. This story is not believed here. Struction of Lingg's Arthy.
[Correspondence of the Mobile Advertiser and Register.]
Wastrack, Telm., June 9, 1851
The cross here are splendid. Nothing more could be asked. The windstorp is corrious, and in a fortught will be ready for the Telpapy. He only thing wanting is

enemy's cavalry had occupied Manchester, and that the

The crars here are spleaded. Nothing more could be asked. The wheat crop is electrons, and it a fortught will be ready for the relayer. In only thing enaming it here in the ready for the ready for the ready for the ready for the saved, and the continued at the continued at the country of the ready for the saved, and the continued at the country of the country, the army should held the saved, and, where necessary, the army should held the saved and, where necessary, the army should held the saved, and, where necessary, the army should held the saved and the country of th

were in sight of the Yankee pickets. Take it all in all, it was one, of the hardest marches in de during this war. Without waiting a moment the advance went to attack the enemy, and a heavy force of pickets were thrown out to guard all the approaches. I was with the pickets, and a sharp skir and a doctor of the pickets, and a sharp skir mish followed. About five o clock the arthlery went in and fired thirty-two times. I could hear the missiles screeching and nissing through the air. Our advance rushed through Stone river, and went within about three miles of Murirecesboro. About sundown they were recalled, and there was again "quiet along the front." Both armies sleat that night in canon shi to feach other, and doubtless both expected an attack before morning. We did, certainly, for so the pickets were warned. My individual loss in the afair was an umbrella and a pair of waterproof legs.

This was the boldest kind of a dash at the enemy, which bearded him in his very dep, and which doubtless effected "a big scare" among his futchmen. Rosy mist be perpiexed to know the object of our visit. Let the Yankees "guess" it.

Our loss was slight, not exceeding a dozen. We do not were in sig³, t of the Yankoe pickets. Take it all in all, it was one, of the hardest marches in de during this war.

effected "a big score" among his Putchmen. Rosy in six be perpieved to know the object of our visit. Let the Yaukees "guess" it.

Our loss was slight, not exceeding a dozan. We do not know theirs, but the artificients declare that they killed a Yaukee colonel. Buring he night I could see the flames of burning houses, to which the Yaukees set fire near the score of the light. Early next morning we faced about and returned to camp. These next mening we faced about and returned to camp. These next mening we faced about as the many is well conditioned, except in the matter of shoes. Many are bareforded in duterly unfit for a march, or indeed any duty. This is without excess. The government could get shoes if it would. There are reliently in Europe, and a haif dozen steamers that run the blockade at Charleston could in one care bring enough to supply the entire army for a year. The Confederate States have ample credit in Europe and can hop them, if the government would only furnish the leather, each resiment could and would make its own-shoes. The thing is 100 bit as it stands. We have quarmosterial promises of the arrival of two ve thousand pairs, which are to be here to-morrow; but

To-morrow and to-morrow and to-morrow Creess in this petty pace from day to day

shoes
he man of our army is General Cleburne, who
with a rapidity of a Claude Melnotte or a me

and yet no shoes. The notate man of our army is General Cloburne, who has risen with a rapidity of a Claude Melnotte or a meteor. He began the war as a private, and in leighteen months was a major general. And this without going through West Foilt and without political influences. He fought his way up by hard knicks. Such success argues both extraordinary merit and extraordinary luck. No man, however inherently great, can get along without luck, and as the adage goes, "a fool for luck Mithey generally having a monopoly of the article. But occasionally luck and merit meet in the same mun, and then comes a Claude Melnotte or a Cheburne. General Henningson is one of the truly great commanders but luck is against him, and he has quit the army in disgust.

There is a talk of Roncorane advancing, and some believe it; but I regard it as "bosh." Roncorans is one of the timidest generals, and never made but one attack in his life, which was at Murfreesbore. But certainly our time must soon come. It is nearly six moints since the large armies in Fennessee have measured strength, though they have confronted each other all the time, in easy striking distance. Twelve hours' march by either army will bring it within the lines of the other. It is now June, "the month of battles," and surely the precious season is not destined to be wasted. If the fighting is not done desperately, and the Yankee armies annihilated or driven beyond the border during the summer, both will take up winter quarrers again, and sleen away another half year. Surely this will be made to recover our last territory.

during the summer, both will take up winter quarters again, and sieen away another half year. Surely this will be avoided by our government. Surely an effort will be made to recover our lest territory.

Captain Jonn J. Winston of the thirty-eighth, has accepted the appointment of adjutant in the Eighteenth Alabama. His reasons are, I suppose, the superior c mforts and bundtox arrangements enjoyed by "the staff," and faith in the rising star of Holtzolaw. As matters now stand. Holtzolaw has a fine promise of the next appointment of brigadier.

The country between this place and Murfreesboro is a splendid one. A stranger would lever imagine from passing through it that war had ever touched it with its ravages. Indeed, from the Normandy Hills, ten miles behind us, to Murfreesboro, the whole country is unsurfassed for richness, abundance and beauty. There will be a syleadid crop of blackberries in about two weeks.

They will be a great help to the army.

THE LATEST FROM VICKSBURG. RIGHT WING, ARMY OF VICKSBURG.] Colonel Wood's pickets captured a messenger this r

A letter from General Withers to his wife speaks of the probabilities of going North and of a speedy exchange.

ing bearing letters from Vicksburg, also

for our eyes they are not implicitly believed. But there is abundant concurrent testimony to sessain the story of

BRADQUARBTERS, WALRUT HILLS, NEAR VICTORICRO, June 25, 1863. Yesterday afternoon General Logan exploded a min-mier the rebel fort on bis front, blowing one side and me angle away. A struggle then took place for its pos-session, with has not yet terminated. Our men hold

A heavy firing of artillery and musketry was kept up furing the night to prevent the rebels from concentrating on that point. Our loss in the affair up to this time may reach three hundred killed and wounded. The enemy's oss must have been severe.

The steamer Belie of Memphis brings Vicksburg dates The recent battle in Grant's rear is said to have been

There is no doubt that the reliefs have been making as quite a number of skiffs and flatboats have been dis

ents are among those who rushed into the breach made in the foot of the hill by the explosion of the mine in This fort is on the highest ground in the vicinity, and completely commands most of the rebel works. Our

The Iwentieth, Thirtieth and Forty-fifth Illipois regi

roops are mounting thirty-two-pounder Parrots and nine Rebel Accounts.

A staff officer, who left Vicksburg on Monday, records
the garrison closely besieged. The enemy keep up a constaut fire, much more severe than formerly as they have

An entire block of buildings was destroyed on Wash ngton street by inconducties. Every means has been seen to dis over them, but without success.

and so close together that they can bear the sound of

NEWS FROM RICHMOND. Expected Attack of the Union Forces-The Citizens Arming, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1, 1863. The Washington Sur has the following:—
The Ella arrived this morning from the Lower Potential bringing up the following prisoners —George Burnett. Alfred Mardinghom and William Tragus, taken by the schooner Races as blockade runners; Charles Douglas and loseph Parker, taken by the schooner Manguin on suspi-

The latter says he is a deserter from the Teuth Louisi and regiment. He represents that the people of Rich mond, which place he left last week, were much fright ened, feering an attack, and the citizens were being

Thirty rebel cavalry entered Accotinck on Sunday. Bicamoso, June 25, 1863. Ten transports approached the white House this morn ing, and a small force landed. It is reported their pickets have advanced to Tenstall's Station. No apprehensions

are felt in iofficial circles. Train of Cars Wricked by Guerillas. This morning's passenger train, hence for Frankort goerities, supposed to be under lines. The engine was

The rebels burned the baggage car and contents, and he party of goerlian passed through Shelby county

The Militia Law of Ohto to Be Pat In Force...The Enrolment Difficulty in Sullivan County, Indiana, Ended, &c. Ctronnam, July 1, 1803.
At a special meeting of the City Council, held last night,

t was resolved to put the State Militia law to force . At citizens between eighteen and forty-five years of g. not physically disabled, are to be organized into appartes on the Fourth of July, and are subject to the

Government of the continue of

IMPORTANT FROM BERMUDA.

Arrival of Mr. Vallandigham, En Route for Canada.

MOVEMENTS OF THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS

The Dismissal of British Consul Moore by the Rebel Authorities.

Letter from Mr. Benjamin to Mr. Mason on the Subject,

The rebel steamer Lady Davis arrived at St. Georges on

the 16th. Two of them left in company with the Lady Davis, which passed close to the blocksding squadron on her way out of Wilmington. The Lady Davis was former

land, and the Lord Clyde had cleared for Nassau.

The steamer Marion, from Nassau, bound to England

had called for coal, but not being able to get supplied she A line of steamers is about to be established between Bermuda and Liverpool.

Arrived at Hamilton, Bermuda, June 18, schepner E. A.

Arrival of Mr. Vallandigham.

Dismissal of a British Consul by the Rebel Authorities.

IND. 24.] CONTRIBRATE STATES OF AMERICA.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

RICHMOND, June 6, 1863.

SIR—Herewith you will receive copies of the follow.

February 20, 1863.

C.—Latters patent by the President, revoking the anaquary of consoll Moore, June 5, 1863.

D.—Letter enclosing to Cousui Noore a copy of the letters patent revoking his exequatur.

It is deemed proper to inform you that this action of the President was influenced in no small degree by the communication to bim of an unofficial letter of Consol Moore, to which I shall presently refer.

It appears that two persons, named Molony and farrell, who were enrolled as conscripts in our service, claimed exemption on the ground that they were British subjects, and Consoll Moore, in order to avoid the difficulty which prevented his corresponding with this department as set forth in the paper B, addressed himself directly to the Secretary of War, who was igno ant of the request made by this department for the production of the Consul's commission. The Secretary of War ordered an investigation of the facts, when it become apparent that the two debarring themselves of all pretext for denying their claisenship; that both had revited here for eight years, and had settled in and were cultivating farms owned by themselves. You will find annexed the report of Liout. Col. Edger, marked E, and it is difficult to conceive a case presenting stronger proofs of the remunication of native allegiance, and of the acquisition of defects difficulties, that has seemed proper to Cansul Moore to demonstration crueity? A copy of his letter to the comes of the two men is annexed, marked F.

The earnest desire of this government is to entertain amicable relation swith all nations, and with noon do like interests invite the formation of closer ties than with Great Britain. Salthough feeling aggrieved that the government of her Majes y has pursued a polley which,

concerred them on this government, the exequator grant-ed to Consul More was not thereby invalidated. An act done by an gent while duly authorized continues to bind the principal a ter the revocation of the agent's authori-ty. On these grounds the President has bitherto stoadily resisted all influences which have been exerted to induce him to exact of foreign consults that they should ask for an exequator from this government as a condition of the continued exercise of their functions.

future, so long as they comfine themselves to the subtree of their duties, and seek neither to evade or dely the legitimate authority of this government within its own jurisdiction.

There has grownjup an abuse, however, the result of this tolerance on the part of the greatest, which is too serious to be longer allowed. Great British has deemed it for her interest to refuse acknowledging the patent fact of the existence of this confederacy as an independent nation. It can searcely be expected that we should, by our own conduct, imply assent to the unities or propriety of that refusal, how that the British Minister accredited to the government of our enemies assument the power to issue in-tructions and exercise authority over the consult of Great British residing within this country, may, even of appointing agents to supervise british interest in the Confederate States. This course of conduct plainly ignores the existence of this government and implies the continuance of the relations between that Minister and the consult of her Malesty resident within the con-ederacy which existed prior to the withirawal of these States from the Union. It is further the assertion of a right on the part of Lord Lyons, by virtue of his credentials as her Majesty's Minister at Washington, to exercise the power and authority of a minister accredited to Rickmond, and officially received as such by the President. Under those circumstances, and because of similar action by other ministers, the President has felt in his duty to order that no direct communication be permitted between the consideracy and increding country. All communication, therefore, between her Majesty's Concuss of country and the functionaries of those nations residing within the ensemy because of regular trade between neutral countries and the toniederate points. The Freedont has left in his duty to order that no direct communication be permitted between the country and increding countries, whicher neutral or healthy, will hereafter be restricted to vessels arriving

Interesting from the Pacific.

STATE OF THE SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS—ARBIVAL

OF TREASURE FROM VICTORIA, OREGON AN
IDAHO, ETC.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29, 1863.

Under the influence of the high rates of insurance and the probable diminishment of supplies of goods through the capture of vessels by privateers, the market stiffens lobbers are angious to purchase, and are doing excel leut business. Canades 20c., crushel augur 15c., coal higher, Castile coap 19c., domestic liquors 50c., New Orienne sugar 11c., bells 64 50, Ber coffee 27c. The steamer Sterra Nevada has arrived with \$60,000 to

amount of \$327,0:0 from Oregon and Idaho.

The mining bews from Idaho is extremely favorable. Twelve thousand miners are engaged.;
Arrived, etemm-tup Golden Age, from Panama.

The Court of Appeals.
Assay, July 1, 1808.
The following is the unbridge of the Court of Appeals for Thursday, July 2 — Acr. 182 to 141.